## MONEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

WHAT IT COSTS IN CASH TO CARRY ON A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Legitimate Expenses-The Men Who Put Up the Money-What Tilden Paid-Mayor Rewitt's Contribution in 1886, The headquarters of all recent Presitential campaigns have been in the City of New York, now the acknowledged commercial. political, social and brain centre of the United

States. The pending campaign will be directed from this city. Already the National Demo-eratic Committee has fitted up quarters at 10 West Twenty-ninth street, and the Republican National Committee will not be far behind with new headquarters for the campaign in West Twenty-fifth street, near the Hoffman House. The Democratic Committee has a whole building and will at once get to work with a large force of clerks and assistants to do the active work of the campaign. There the Executive Committee will have its rooms, the paraphernalia of the campaign will be stored, and the sinews of war expended.

How much does it cost to run a Presidential campaign? We have no annual reports to guide us. The committees are close corporations. They work largely in secret. They do not blazon either their receipts or expenditures on the housetops. They get contributions from sources that would not on any account be made public, and they expend money for purposes that may appear to be remote from the legitimate campaign work. We can therefore hardly expect to arrive at more than an approximate estimate of what it costs.

The proparation and circulation of docu-

ments is a very important part of the work of national committees. The literature of each campaign is of necessity of a very lively character. It generally consists of reprints of memorable speeches by distinguished party men. Often these speeches are the apparent outcome of Congressional debates, and nominally prepared to be spoken in the halls of Congress with reference to some pending legislation. They are generally crammed with statistics, and no party ever failed to be prepared with a voluminous array of figures to show that the other party would bring ruin and desolation upon the country, and that all its representatives had been wasteful and extravagant, if not corrupt. Portentious columns of arithmetical calculations are printed by the car load and shipped to all parts of the country to be distributed at the local headquarters. The advantage of Congressional speeches is that they can be sent free through the mails as parts of public documents, thus saving the

printing and postage.

But a vast quantity of other matter besides speeches is sent out to rouse the intellectual ense or to fire the political heart of the counduct an investigation, the probabilities are that the interests of the party have not been kept in the background while the investigation proceeded, and the foe is shown up by an impressive array of official reports and condem ation of the opposite party.

If the enemy has written any letters or made ny speeches calculated to benefit the cause is becomes the duty of the National Committee to hunt them up and see that copies of them are widely circulated, so as to bring the enemy to confusion. Of course, the enemy will kick and declare that the speeches or letters are garbled, and then the enemy's National Com mittee must send out other speeches, letters

garbled, and then the enemy's National Committee must send out other speeches, letters and circulars; and thus there accumulates an enormous pile of printed matter, a good deal of which finds its way to the waste-paper basket, but all of which costs money.

The Tilden campaign was the most remarkable in the history of the country for documentary work. Long before the National Committee got into working trim Mr. Tilden had organized what was facetiously termed a "literary bureau," and it proved a most efficient adjunct. His keen intellect comprehended fully the value of accurate information. He knew all the schemes of the enemy to misrepresent the issue and befog the voter with sophistries. His covered every point in the campaign with torse, vigorous pamphlets, which were sent in every direction in liberal quantities, and when the National Committee got organized his plans were adopted and carried out. The result proved the wisdom of his forethought. It was to be expected that his vast fortune would be used in his own behalf, and many wild stories were circulated as to the amount which was emptted from "Tilden's barrel." The fact was that in this legitimate work he expended about \$250,000. The literature of that campaign did much to set the principles and history of the Democratic party clearly before the country, and to pays the way for other victories.

The indications are that the pending campaign will be a memorable one for its documents. The fruitful topic of the tariff will

paign will be a memorable one for its docu-ments. The fruitful topic of the tariff will give occasion for momentous piles of speeches, tracts, rhymes, statistics, and facts on that in-exhaustible topic. Generally the National Committee of each party issues a political text book containing its platform and various key notes of the cam-

platform and various key notes of the campaign for the guidance of speakers and the enlightenment of the votors.

A most important and costly work of the National Committee is the sending out of speakers and the payment of their expenses. These speakers must be men of reputation whom the people will flock to see. They must be men of strong physique, capable of standing the rack of travelling and speaking consecutively for months. Of course, these speakers must be paid. Sometimes they get as much as \$100 a night, which is indeed a moderate price for a professional man. They go from place to place, making substantially the same speech, and yet varying it for each locality. These speakers get a quiet cue from the National Committee and are cautioned as to the peculiarities of each locality. They talk differently to the farmers from what they do to the city people. As a rule those speakers are preferred who are full of aneedote and know how to point a political argument with a joke. Such men as Sunset Cox or Col. Bob Ingersol are in great demand, and generally talk themselves hoarse before the campaign is over.

The National Committees must keep up a wide correspondence. They are obliged to be informed of the progress of the campaign and to look out for the disputed points, as a General would support a weak spot in his army. Then there is a vast amount of telegraphing to the enomy much of this must be done in

to look out for the disputed points, as a General would support a weak spot in his army. Then there is a vast amount of telegraphing to be done, and to prevent exposure of plans to the enemy much of this must be done in cipher. Secrecy is absolutely necessary for political movements, as it is for military movements, and there probably necessary for political movements, as it is for military movements, and there probably never was a National Committee that did not use the cipher more or less.

A very delicate and difficult duty of the National Committee is to determine where to place the forces at their command. It will not do to throw awaysexertion where it is not needed. It is the doubtful points that become the battle ground. The committee makes up its mind to use greater efforts in this or that State. This always makes trouble. The Committee is often accussed of failure to appreciate the situation, of a lack of correct information as to which is the real battle ground, of wasting its energies, or of negiseting the essential point of offence or delence. The Committee is likely to be accussed of diverting the finances to favor this or that local candidate at the expense of some other more in need of support. But every National Committee is likely to be accussed of diverting the finances to favor this or that local candidate at the expense of some other more in need of support. But every National Committee is likely won, the committee has no trouble in proving that everything was done for the best. It will be remembered that at the famous lorsey dinner in this city, when the workers of the Republican party met to rejoice over the victory, there was a good deal of joy over the use of "soap" in Indiana, and an open acknowledgment and congratulation on all lands that the "soap" in this rase had been used in the right place. In the history of most campaigns there is an unwritten story of most campaigns there is an unwritten story of most campaigns there is an unwritten story of most campaigns there is an unwritten

of and Mayor Hewitt gave \$100,000 apiece he first Cleveland campaign, although it not appear that they got any special knition from the Administration.

e National Committee raises its own funds, as not have any regular contribution from State, but collects on its own plan and resto nobody. It must find its own ways and he said seldom fails to find out the mea are willing to pour up quietly, either on the first of layors, received or a lively sense of its ret to one.

Stors yet to come.

Geography the Executive Committee of a National Committee comprises some rich men, who are expected to at least advance money in anticipation of receipts, and not a few officials of Sational Committees have done this to their sorrow. August Belmont had some memora-

ble experiences in this line when he was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the years when the party was struggling against fearful odds, with no Custom House, lost Office, or navy yard to appeal to. There was a very widespread notion that the rich hanker could afford to contributions of others many promises to pay, which were never kept. He had to take as contributions of others many promises to pay, which were never kept. He had to take as great deal of abuse and go! little thanks, and no recognition since the party got into power. Somehow the favors often did not go to men who furnished substantial aid in time of need. Banker 8. V. White, the Treasurer of the last Republican State Committee had so much of this that he did not care to be reflected this year.

A very expensive feature of all Presidential commutagns is the cost of great meetings and parades. A big parade, which means, of course, a torchight parade, in New York costs on the average \$500 per election district, or from \$12,009 to \$20,000. The music, the flags and banners, the torches, the fireworks, the uniforms all cost money, to say nothing of the pay of the men who parade. It has been alleged that there are boys whe turn out in all processions, and figure one night as Republicans and the next as Democrats.

A large public meeting in New York costs from \$3.000 to \$1,000. This goes for rent of hall, music, expenses of speakers, decorations, advertising, printing, and et ceteras.

Conversing with well-informed men who have for years handled the political funds used by the great parties in this city, and commaring and averaging their statements, we conclude that it costs about \$10,000 an Assembly district to run a Presidential campaign in sexclusive of the official election expenses, which foot up \$200,000 for city and United States officials. Chamberlain Ivins, in his book on the cost of elections in the city, estimates the total cost of an average year at \$700,000, exclusive of personal expenses of candidates, It is said that Ta

THE ROBIN HOODS OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Pentecost Benounces Very Rich Men and Plans to Do Away with Their Means, The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, the creedless preacher who has been criticising what he de nounces as the "cruel injustice and immorality" of the present social and industrial system, told his admirers of the Unity Congregation, in Masonic Temple vesterday, his idea of

the remedy for the social disorders.

He began by announcing that the whole of the present monopolistic industrial system must be destroyed, and supplanted by one which does not, by its laws and customs, award every dollar of surplus wealth to the non-producing monopolist. No individual man, by his individual effort, the preacher asserted, could earn a million dollars in a lifetime. Such fortunes are the accumulations of a systematic robbery of the workers, gained by virtue of laws that are the objects of the hatred and righteous wrath of every honest, thinking man. The fortunes are piled up at the expense of the toilers, just as in olden times people used to pay tribute to an organized band of Robin Hood gentlemen robbers, whom the community supported because these gentlemen outlaws protected it against any other robbers. Nowadays the Robin Hood bands are the syndicates and trusts. Thoir members live magnificently, and, by giving employment to many at the cost of the yielding up of all the profits of the toilers' products, plunder the people just about the same as the outlaws of old did. The plundered have got so used to being robbed in this way that they dread a change, and year after year they will march up to the polls and vote to continue the laws that the monopolist robbers themselves have made to protect themselves in their social and industrial outlawry. The sufferers keep the whole thing going by voting to perpetuate landlordism, and national banklem, and telegraphism, and coal miniersm, and all monopolistic evils that prey on the community.

"This robber band must go," exclaimed Mr.

ism, and telegraphism, and coal mineism, and all monopolistic evils that prey on the community.

"This robber band must go," exclaimed Mr. Pentecost, and his hearers, with feet and hands and canes and umbrelias, gave the sentiment a thunderous endorsement. "The hope of the world," he added, "is not reform, it is revolution. Civil service reform, prohibition, tariff reduction, will not perceptibly affect the wrong, neither will making the rich more charitable, and the poor less discontented. The whole bad industrial system that makes poverty and injustice possible must be domolished.

"Why should sensible free men submit to a system that forces the honest toiler to remain almost a pauper all the days of his life, while the riches and the luxuriesgo to the men whose wealth is gained by means that are socially criminal? For they are criminals. He who kills the wayfarer to steal his money is no more of a murderer than he who forces his fellow beings to live in death-breathing tenements."

Mr. Pentecost concluded by declaring that it.

ments."

Mr. Pentecost concluded by declaring that it
was easy to change all this and counlies the Mr. Pentecost concluded by usemains that to was easy to change all this, and equalize the enjoyment of the comfort and luxury and leisure of life, doing away with the system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few by internal revenue taxes and taxes on industries and machinery. With these taxes rooted out, such great fortunes as those controlled by the Aster and Vanderbilt families would disintent

such great fortunes as those controlled by the Astor and Vanderblit families would disintegrate, and their accumulation would be thereafter impossible, and the American aristocrace, based on wealth and haughtier than the aristocracles of old, would tumble to pieces.

He hoped, he intimated, to reach that time when the community would take to itself for support the land values and leave to the tolier the enjoyment of the profits of his toll. This, heisaid, would be the miliennial condition, when homes would supplant tenement rookeries, competition and husiness would be changed to honorable emulation to excel, morality would flower, religion once more flourish, and intellectual development and advanced civilization be attained by all the masses of men.

Mr. Pentecost is going to take a vacation until September. Lesterday the Unity Congregation began the issue of the Twentieth Century, a periodical devoted to the advocacy of his theories of attaining the miliennium.

2,300 CONVERSIONS REGISTERED.

Revivalist Harrison will Hold a Jubilce for 2,500 on Friday.

The register of conversions back of the pulpit in the old John Street M. E. Church was raised to 2,300 yesterday, making for that church alone nearly 500 conversions since the Harrison camp meeting was shifted for the last time. The church overflowed at all of the three meetings. In the morning the closeness of the atmosphere was no hindrance to the work of the spirit. At one time many in the audience were excited to tears, and Mr. Harrison spoke of the service as one of the most wonderful he ever attended. The whole audience was con-verted, he said.

Hundreds were turned away in the evening Hundreds were turned away in the evening when the harvest of conversions was increased by about half a hundred. Mr. Harrison s theme was engerness for salvation. Zaccheus, he sald, climbed up into a sycamore tree to see Jesus. He was so anxious to be saved, said the revivalist, that he didn't stop to climb down but fell, and he was saved before he reached the ground. Jesus came half way to meet him.

The jubilee over the salvation of 2,500 souls was announced for next Friday. It will be an all-day affair, like previous jubilees, and it will begin at 5½ o'clock and a sermon will be alove feast at 9% o'clock and a sermon at 10% o'clock. At 12½ P. M. a sermon will be preached to business men, for whom the lower part of the church will be reserved. Praise and revival services will be held in the afternoon and evening.

The seceders from the congregation of the Elsey Memorial Faith Cure Chapel on Jowett avenue, Jersey City Heights, who left bornuse the pastor, the Rev. William Albert Philips, was unceremoniously dismissed by Mrs. Elsey, held a meeting in the old foundry Mrs. Elsey, held a meeting in the old foundry mission building in Warron street yesterday. Mr Phillips preached. He spoke of the trials and tribulations they had been subjected to by the Elseys, and said that they were now iree from all drawbacks, and would go ahead and greach a free salvation to sinners. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Philips says he intends to start missions in the very lowest quarters of Jersey City. There are places enough for the rich to get saved, he said, but the poor have little chance.

Craving Mercy for Blinky Morgan.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22 .- A prominent lawyer of this place to-day wrote a petition which will be presented to business men and influential citizens for signature, praying Gov. influential citizens for signature, praying dov, Foraker to commute Blinky Morgan's sentence to imprisonment for life. Blinky will be hanged on Aug. 2 unless the Governor interferes. Many of our people here have serious doubts as to the guilt of Morgan, and it does not look right to hang him. It is almost cermin that the Governor will interfere, as very arraig influence will be brought to bear on him. It he does not Morgan will die game, protesting his innocence.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Purc.

MAKING HIMSELF AT HOME.

Charges of Ontraceous Conduct Against Accusations of a serious nature against Jersey City policemen have been frequent during the past three months, and there is a desire for a thorough overhauling of the men in

Charles Sappah, who lives at 331 Warren street, will make a complaint against Police man William Griffin of the First precinct squad this morning. He alleges that last Thursday night at 11 o'clock Griffin came to his house and knocked for admission. His wife and his sister, who live with him, had just gone to bed. He went to the window and

asked who was there. "It's me." replied Griffin.

"Who is me?" asked Sappah. "I'm Officer Griffin, and I have a search warant," replied Griffin.

Sappah says he let him in, and Griffin sat down in the parlor and took off his shoes. Then e wanted to know which room his wife was in. Sappah told him it was none of his business. Griffin then wanted to know whether there was any other woman in the house. Sappah told him his sister was there, and Griffin started to go to the room which she occupied. Sappah held him back, and tried to put him out of the house. He did not dare leave him to call another policeman, and, as Griffin is larger than he, he could not do anything with him but prevent him getting into the rooms occupied by the women. Griffin finally asked him to go out and get some beer. Sappah told him he didn't know where a saloon could be found which was open. Sappah says Griffin replied:
"My side partner. Policeman Kelly, is on this post, and he will give you all the beer you want."

want."
Sappah, of course, refused to go. About 1 o'clock Sappah said:
"Well, Griffin, if you are hard up for a drink I'll take you out and buy you a beer."
Griffin put on his shoes and went out. As soon as the policeman had gone through the door Sappah slammed it shut and locked it. Griffin, it is alleged, then pounded on the door again to get in. Sappah wouldn't open the door, and Griffin broke a window, after which he went away.

he went away.

Not long ago Griffin was arrested and locked up for being drunk and disorderly in a saloon.

On Saturday evening Justice of the Feace Joseph Warren issued a warrant for the arrest of Policeman Hogan of the Second Precinct squad. He is accused of false imprisonment by Thomas Holmes, an old resident of Jersey City. At 12's o'clock Saturday morning, Holmes says, he and his son and Martin Zinner of 448 Grove street, were on their way home from a meeting of the Foresters. Hogan was standing in front of his (Holmes's) house arguing with two colored men named George and William Freeman of 145 Sixth street. Hogan had a platol in his hand, and was very insolent. He finally ordered them to move on, and said he had half a mind to arrest them. Holmes and his party arrived at the house about this time, and questioned the men about Hogan's conduct. Hogan stepped up and asked why Holmes was interfering and preventing him from discharging his duty. Holmes said:

"I believe you are drunk. You act so,"

Hegan then arrested him and took him to the station house. On the way there Holmes alleges that Hogan took a self-cocking revolver from his pocket and pointed it at Zinner, who had said nothing, but was accompanying him to the station house. Policeman Harrigan came along just then, and Holmes appealed to him for protection. Harrigan ordered Hogan to nut his pistol in his pocket, and he did. When the party reached the station Hogan took and he disjointed story that Sergeant Collin refused to entertain any complaint, and discharged Holmes. Holmes has lived in Jersey City thirty years, and has never before been in any trouble. Martin Zinner, who is the proprietor of a jewelrystore in Grove street, corpoborates his story, and says that he was sure he was going to be shot when Hogan drew his pistol. Hogan has not yet Not long ago Griffin was arrested and locked

VIEWS OF NEW JERSEY LEADERS. Interviews with Bladgett, Little, Gov.

TRENTON, July 22 .- United States Senator Rufus Blodgett has been interviewed on the political situation. He believes that the battle

ust opening will be one of the closest and hardest lought that the country has ever seen. The betting now he considers is a poor indication of the outcome. He fears Harrison in Indiana. New Jersey, he added. was a Democratic State, and with proper management it would be kept in line. Senator Blodgett has ideas about political management which differ radiand some of the other leaders.

Henry Stafford Little, who is Senator Me-

Pherson's bitter opponent, but none the less loyal in his Democracy on that account, said: "I think Cleveland will have a walk over. His message on the tariff question sounded the key note of the campaign. It is the shibboleth of the Demogratic party, and has the approval of the masses. Right here in New Jersey there should not be any falsifying of the issue at stake. In the manufacturing centres, such as Trenton, Newark and Paterson, the Presi-Trenton. Newark and Paterson, the President's message and the Mills bill should be honestly and candidly put before the people, and all will be well. This talk of free trade is all nonsense. Why, the Mills bill makes an average reduction of the tariff of only 7 per cent. The duty on imports now averages 47 per cent. and a reduction to 40 per cent, will make the duty far higher than in the days of Henry Clay."

"Will you take an active part in the campaign yourself, Mr. Little?"

"Yes, I think I will. I would like to make a couple of speeches at Taylor's Opera House in Trenton, and I may prepare myself very soon."

Gov. Green is very hopeful of victory for his party.

Trenton, and I may prepare myself very soon."
Gov. Green is very hopeful of victory for his party.

"While admitting," said he, "that the Republicans are well organized, and in good alghting condition. I do not see how they can take New Jersey away from us. We are organized, too, and will be on the alert. I do not think the tariff issue will take away many votes from us. Of course we must work, or we shall be in danger, and work we shall. I believe that Cleveland will be reclected, but at the same time our party must not be overconfident. We may have a close contest."

"I believe New Jersey will go Republican," said Gen, Sewell, Republican ex-Senator. "The only element of danger lies in the candidacy of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. I feel pretty certain, however, that he has not the strength that many credit him with. I think the attitude of the Republican party upon the temperance question will bring to it votes from many who would otherwise cast their votes for the Prohibition nominee. If the candidate had come from some other State we could cut down the temperance vote of 18,000 that was cast for Pisk for Governor to about 3,000."

"How many votes do you concede to Fisk?"
"Oh, about 7,000 at the utmost. This would give the State to Harrison and Morton. Then as to the Legislature the Democrats will make a vigorous effort to carry the Legislature, not only to secure a United States Senator, but also to repeal the high license local option law, but with the protection issue plainly brought out, I cannot see how New Jersey can do otherwise than vote the Republican tieket. New Jersey is decidedly an industrial State."

Joseph A. Trower's Big Funeral.

More people attended the funeral services of Joseph Abraham Trower yesterday than have gathered about the remains of any publie or private resident of Williamsburgh since the burial of Mayor Kalbfleisch. Mr. Trower was a colored laborer employed in Fulton Market in this city, but he had won the esteem and good will of every one with whom he be-came acquainted. He stood in the front rank came acquainted. He stood in the front rank of the workers of his race in his efforts to elevate it. Zion African M. E. Church, South Third and Hooper streets, Williamsburgh, in which the Inneral services were held, was packed to suffication, and a squad of policemen under command of Capt Short and Sergeant Bunce haid all they could do to keep the crowds which blocked the streets about the church from tramfing on each other. Among the organizations which were present at the church and which accompanied the body to Cypress Hills were the Sons of New York, colored, the Colored Republican Club of Brookiyn, the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association, and the Garfield Union. Mr. Trower leaves a wife and four small children.

Lost Husband and Mother at the Same Time. OTTAWA, Ont., July 22 .- J. Remon, a lawyer of this city, who has been ill for several weeks, was told by his medical attendants this morning that he had only two hours to live. morning that he had only two hours to live.

Mrs. Remon's mother. Mrs. Donaldson, who
resided with her daughter, stepped out of the
door to get a little fresh air, walking in the
direction of High Cliff. Standing for a moment
on the edge of the precipies she was observed
to totter and pitch headlong over the cliff,
breaking her neck in her fall. When picked up
lie was extinct. Just as the body, which was
immediately carried home, had arrived at the
gate Mr. Remon breathed his last, the hand of
death having made his distracted wife a widow
and an orphan at the same time.

The Best High-Ciass Cigarettes

FORTY-NINE SPLIT IN TWO.

MASTER WORKMAN OUINN LAUGHED OUT OF PITHAGORAS HALL.

Me Sets Up a Rump Assembly in Porsyth Street-Will Try and Get the Real Estate Back-Everybody New Suspended, the department, and the weeding out of the

Master Workman James E. Quinn bade

good-by to his enemies in District Assembly 49 yesterday. With his friends, and hugging to his breast the much cherished charter of the District Assembly, he went over to 98 Forsyth street, the old meeting hall of 49, two blocks from Pythagoras Hall, and started in business there as a little forty-nine himself. The friends of Philip J. McGrath, the Worthy Foreman, and David J. Naughtin, the Judge Advocate of the District Assembly, held forth in Pethagoras Hall. It was found upon counting noses that E. E. Kounze, the Recording Secretary, was with Quinn, but the Treasurer and the hands of his enemies. The possibilities are that when the fighting is all done neither side will have much to brag over. It was said yesterday that Pythagoras Hall was not so much the property of the New York Protective Association, under which name D. A. 49 is incorporated, as some folks thought. The assembly paid originally only \$30,000 of the \$60,000 to be paid for it, and has failen behind in interest payments on the remainder. The assembly's expenses exceeded its receipts last year by \$5,000, and a deficit of \$5,000 or \$6,000 this year was expected, but now the assembly may be able to save Quian's and Kounze's subscience.

may be able to save Quinn's and Kounze's salaries.

The story of this last dismal split as given by both sides is that when the delegates had gathered in the meeting hall yesterday Master Workman Quinn came in, and set out at once to arrange things as he wanted them. He said that he saw two members present, Brothers Philip J. McGrath and David J. Naughton, who had been suspended by him. He desired that they would ratire.

Brothers McGrath and Naughton said that they would rot retire, and saw no reason why they should. Then missier Workman Quinn said they must go, or he would go. This provoked a hugh.

"Oh, I mean it," Quinn said. "I'll just go clean out of here."

"Oh, I mean it," Quinn said. "I'll just go clean out of here."
This was received with great applause and much uproar. A little man in the rear of the hall cried out:
"Fair weather afther ye, Misther Quinn."
This raised another great laugh. Master Workman Quinn walked up and down like an uneasy lion, undeedded whether to make a break for the door or for the Worthy Foreman.
"Oh, I mean it," he repeatedly said. "I'll go it those two men do not go."
"Then, why don't you go?" the little man reviled. "Shure, there's none of us keenin' you."
This was applanded voeiferously. Mr. Quinn picked up the charter of the district assembly, and, putting on his hat, cried. "Who loves me, follow me," or words to that effect, and out he went.
There is a dispute about how many did follow Master Workman Quinn. His enemies say that not more than a dozen went with him.

Interest a displace about now many did into low Master Workman Quinn. His enemies say that not more than a dozen went with him. Master Workman Quinn's friends say that not more than a dozen delegates were left in Pythagoras Hall. If both these statements are true the assembly needs recruiting.

Questioned as to what was their reason for leaving Pythagoras Hall if they were in a majority, the Quinn party said that in the dozen left behind were most of the Board of Trustees of the New York Protective Association, who were in nominal possession of the hall. It would not do to interfere with them. Master Workman Quinn would appoint new trustees and wrench the hall from them. Then the seceders would meet in Pythagoras Hall. The friends of Master Workman Quinn asked the reporters to wait at the Forsyth street hall and count his friends as they filed out. They said that 137 local assemblies had answered to their names there. Thirty of these, they explained, were local assemblies of the building trades. It was also reported that the friends of Master Workman Quinn had in some way suspended all the supporters of worthy Foreman McGrath and Judge Advocate Naughton from the district assembly. In turn it was renorted that the supporters of the two last named had suspended all of the friends of Quinn.

Mr. Nolan, a delegate of 49, said that steps would be at once taken to recover from the ex-Treasurer, Henry Carey, \$3,000 that his books do not account for. He was the Treasurer for 1887. The district assembly, Mr. Carey is a tinsmith. An examination of his accounts, made some time ago, made it pretty clear that the apparent shortage was due only to careless or tangled bookkeeping. Mr. Carey is a tinsmith. An examination of office, Mr. Carey is a tinsmith. An examination of second the help other folks to find out by his books.

A curious report was circulated after the meeting of master Workman Quinn's friends. This would recount for the 250 delegates, all straight enough, that were at his meeting. It will also account for the low Master Workman Quinn. His enemies say that not more than a dozen went with him, Master Workman Quinn's friends say that not

THE DECREPIT KNIGHTS.

They Have Sent Powderly Only \$3,000 in

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 .- One of the greatest signs of the decay of the Knights of Labor is the slowness with which members respond to General Master Workman Powderly's cries for money to help rebuild the once great organization. Prominent Knights assert that the present membership is 300,000, but the response to the recent 15-cent assessment asked by Mr. Powderly indicates that this estimate is far too large. It is predicted that the Knights

will never live beyond next year.
In September, 1886, Mr. Powderly sent out an In September, 1886, Mr. Powderly sent out an order for a 25-cent assessment upon all members. Its nominal purpose was the establishment of a fund to be set apart for the support of members who were out of employment by reason of a strike or a lockout. It was explained to them that they need never want when they had \$300,000 firmly locked up in the safes in Philadelphia. The fund never reached \$300,000, but did, after six months, reach \$115,000. Mr. Powderly knew well that it never would reach the larger amount, for the reason that the membership then was but 600,000. This fund was calculating upon 1,260,000. This fund was turned into the general fund, and helped to keep the General Executive Board out of the hands of the Sheriff at the end of 1887. That's the way all the assessments taken up for a special purpose in the Knights of Labor go.

A large number of the members are congratulating themselves because they have reased some benefit from the assessments. They were enabled to go to the General Assembly in Minneapolis. In the poor condition of the finances then not one-half of the men could have gone if their way had not been paid. So far in the Journal of United Labor Mr. Powderly has acknowledged the receipt of \$3,000 for his education, This is about all Mr. Powderly will get unless he resorts to his old dodge of handing in his resignation. It is even would scarcely order for a 25-cent assessment upon all mem-

Powderly will get unless he resorts to his old dodge of handing in his resignation. It is even hinted that now this even would scarcely wring out any more money.

What Three Blind Men Can Do.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 22 .- The things that three blind men who live in different parts of this county can do are astonishing. John S. Weinges of Brecknock township is a merchant and machine agent. He sells binders, reapers, grass mowers, and other farm implements ships them away, and puts them together and in running order.
Simon Collins of Marietta has just finished a

Simon Collins of Marietta has just finished a pretty cance, eighteen feet long, greatest width thirty inches, and weighing fifty-six pounds. When the cance was ready to use he inspected it carefully with his fingers, and said he was perfectly satisfied with life work. He walks the streets of his town without any assistance except a cane, and attends the meetings of the local lyceum and takes part in debate. When he feels like taking a trip to New York or Boston, he takes it, and goes alone, too. Aaron H. Engle is totally blind, like the other two. A snowball destroyed his eyesight when he was a boy. He is well known for miles ground Mount Joy, and walks miles into the country alone. He is an agent for organs, and is a skilful performer on and can repair such instruments. He is very fond of flowers, cultivates many, and takes pleasure in showing them to his friends.

The Streets are Not for End-over-cuding. John Egan, a laborer, of 845 East Thirtyfirst avenue and Thirty-ninth street on Saturday when Sysar-old Lizzie McDonald came along Lizzie stopped close to Egan and looked at him spen menthed. Egan saw her just after he had given the log a shove and yelled: "Get out of the way, little gri." The log fell upon her, striking her full in the head and hurling her to the ground. She is mortally hurt. Egan was ar-rested and remanded in the Yeraville Police Court.

Court Calendars This Day.  FROM THE NUN OF KENMARE.

An Absolute Denial of Many Assertions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have not left the Roman Catholic Church, but, as I hold a certificate from one of the first physiclans of America to the effect that I have serious heart trouble and that any further business cares and annoyances would certainly bring on organic disease. I sent in a copy this document, with a formal resignation of my office, last month, to the Right Rev. Bishop Bishop Wigger of Newark, to both of whom I wish to express my gratitude for their unvarying kindness to myself and their support of our

institutions, Finding that nothing would stop the circulation of calumnies personal to myself, and that no respect was shown to the Holy Father's approval of my order, for which I went to Rome at the desire of my Bishop, I wished to retire quietly and pencefully. I shall reply briefly to the libels in some of the New York papers, and, that done. I shall take no further notice of anythat done, I shall take no further notice of any-thing that may be said or written about me. If people, whether lay or ecclesinstic, prefer to break the eighth commandment it is their af-fair, not mine.

First—The time of my entrance into the Ro-man Catholic Church has been misstated by many years and my age. This I believe to have been done maliciously or I would not no-tice it.

tice it.

Second—I never even heard of Father Kenyon, and, therefore, could not have had his assistance in writing.

Third—The public lists of my books show
that I wrote mostly religious works, not secular. Of my writings, the most liev, Dr. Moriarty, my ecclesiastical superior for many years,
wrote thus: "Your literary labors reflect honer
on your convent on your order and on this

Fourth—No Bishop ever forbid my writing on Fourth—No Bishop ever forbid my writing on politics or any other subject; on the contrary, I have many letters of approbation from them. Fifth—The cruel slanders that I broke my yows by leaving my convent is not only a falsehood but a reflection on the wisdom and judgment of the Popo. He would scarcely have made me, in writing, the foundress of a new religious order if I had ever been guilty of such a breach of ecclesiastical discipline. It is worthy of those who make great clamors about Papala authority when Papal authority agrees with them, and who are equally indifferent to it when it does not suit their preconceived opinions. I have the written letters of the Bishop of the Kenmare diocese approving my leaving my convent in Kenmare for another convent, and if that approval is not sufficient for other ecclesiastical authorities, as it was for the Holy Father, I cannot help them.

is not sufficient for other ecclesiastical authorities, as it was for the Holy Father. I cannot help them.

Sixth—I never collected subscriptions for convents that were not founded. That such a falsehood could have been penned by any one is a painful evidence of the depravity of human nature. All the convents I have founded are occupied by devoted Sisters, from whom I receive letters constantly, as also from our English ecclesiastical superior, the Right Rev. Bishop Bagshaw, who has congratulated me quite recently on the good they are doing and the number of poor frish children they have reclaimed and saved. Our work in this country and its marked success is well known through the public press in New York, as it has been so often and so favorably noticed. Seventh—My private audience with the Holy Father was telegraphed the same day to the London Times by their regular correspondent. I was not awars that it was being done until I saw it in trint. It was also reported in the Monitour de Rome and the Obstratore Romano, I do not see why I should have been any way anxious to conceal the fact, but I certainly nevertelegraphed it to England, America, Australia, or anywhere cise.

It is true that there is a ruined convent at Knock, and it is also true that I have not told the public yet why I was obligged to abandon it. I have borne the blame in silence for many years, simply because I could not clear myself without exposing a course of false and treacherous dealings on the part of certain ecclesiastics who never stopped caluminating me in public or private, and of this I have ample

ties who never stopped caluminating me in public or private, and of this I have ample written evidence which I shall probably pub-lish soon, when I think the public will see that I have borne all these calumnies in silence too

I have borne all these calumnies in silence too long.

The history of the lives of the founders of religious orders in the Catholic Church are all somewhat similar to mine. During their lives the have been persecuted and calumniated simply because they tried to do good to the world and to the poor. After their death they were canonized. I have no doubt that if Joan of Arc lived to-day in New York she would have a far worse fate than being burned alive, for unceasing persecution and calumny are assuredly, barder to bear than a passing pain, however terrible. And, undoubtedly, the successors of the Bishops who hunted her down with sinders would commence a process for her canonization which some of the ecclesiastical successors of the murderers of Joan of

her canonization which some of the ecclesiastical successors of the murderers of Joan of Are are doing to-day.

When I sent in my resignation I signed documents handing over the funds of all our institutions to the proper authorities. I can now only live by the labor of my pen and when that fails I may end my days on Blackwell's Island, If I do I shall die with clean hands and a clean record, and thank God that I have been persecuted for working for the noor, and also, that I have been the means of saving one poor sister from ending her days there, where she was sent by the heartlessness of an ecclesiastic, who I believe to be the cause of these persistent calumnies about me, and who well become that thay are false. Certainly it does persistent calumnies about me, and who well knows that they are faise. Certainly it does not increase one's love for a Church, to find that wiful calumnies are persistently circulated by its clerky about a helpless woman, and that these ecclesiastics have been asked, again and again, to read the documents that would refute them, and have refused to do so. The sooner they, at least, become "converted Catholies," the better.

"The better, SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE CUBACE.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. Miss Anna Dickinson is slowly recovering from s

severe attack of illness which prostrated her in May. She has been ill for over a year, but in the spring greatly improved, and her friends hoped she would soon be restored to health. She is far from the degree of health she had attained to in May, and her faithful siste. Ellen is closely occupied with attendance upon her and their mother, who is also an invalid.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor is visiting the poet Whittier at Centre Harbor, Winipesaukee, N. H.

The New Hampshire birthplace and early home Horace Greeley is to be bought and presented to the State by Mr. Stetson Hutchins of Washington, who is a native of New Hampshire and a devoted admirer Greeley. Mr. Hutchins is in New Hampshire negotiat-ing for its purchase. He is also planning to erect on Pennsylvania avenue near Tenth street, Washington, a statue of Benjamin Franklin, an act which Congres

An amusing story was this, told by ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia in a speech at the meeting of the National Prison Association. "In one of the penal institutions a few years ago, a prisoner was asked by a visitor. 'What

"'A sneeze,' answered the jail bird, who, by the way, "'Yes I pursued my calling unmolested until one

night while I was in the act of robbing a house I was unfortunately overcome by an impulse to sneeze. Tha woke the policeman, who brought me here."

H. P. Warner of Rochester owns a Tippecance handkerchief that has been in the family since 1840. It is emblazoned with devices designed to fire the patriotic heart, and has mottoes printed in red on a white ground. He has been offered \$100 for it, but declines to part with it.

A curious sight is witnessed at the aqueduet just after a laborers receive their pay. Their wives lie in wait for them, and receive just about enough to keep the use in food. Then the head of the family starts out to see how quickly he can spend his remaining cash. The first thing he does is to buy a watch or some other piece of jewelry from some sharper. Then he goes into one of the neighboring saloons, spends all the money he has saying that he is the happiest man in the United States

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 48 | Sun sets... 7 24 | Moon rises... 7 25

MIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 34 | Gov. Island. 8 06 | Hell Gats... 9 57 Arrived-Sushay, July 22.

Auranik Haines, Liverpool July 14 and Queens

own lath.
28 Wydale, Burst, Gibraltar.
28 La Bretagne, De Joneselin, Havre July 14.
28 Hambelt, Bretagne, 10 is La Bretagne, De Joneselin, Havre July 14, as Humbold, Grunes, Rod Janeiro, as Arathieven Fearson, Yokohanna, Bakaraniakwan Fearson, Yokohanna, Bakaraniakwan Janese, Makaraniakwan Janese, Makarani

ABBITED OF

Se La Normandie, from New York for Havre, passed he Lizard. ha bervia, from New York, at Queenstown. SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Etruria, from Queenstown for New York. Se Alaska, from Queenstown for New York.

THE RECENT SPURT IN STOCKS.

The revival of business at the Stock Exchange, which week before last gladdened the nearts of the Wall street stockbrokers, and which many of them fondly hoped was going to prove a long continued "boom," seems to be dying out. The average daily sales at the Exchange, which for the first week of June were 116,000 shares, and for the first week of July 83,000 shares, were 210,000 shares week before last, but only 186,000 shares in the week just ended. As is always the case, this spurt was made

upon a rising market. The vast majority of operators are bulls—that is, they buy for a rise and never sell for a fall; consequently they keep aloof when prices are either stationary or declining, and only rush in when they see a prospect of an advance, which they make certainty by their purchases. This is the reason why brokers like Henry Clews, who do large business for speculative customers, always talk encouragingly, as they have been often-repeated prophecies seemed to be coming they asserted with the same pertinacity and confidence that the rise had only begun, and that we were entering upon a period of advance like that which commenced three years ago about this time, and lasted until November. Even now they say that the movement is only temporarily checked, and will soon go on with renewed impetus.

The interesting question to a looker on, like myself, as well as to the players of the game, is whether these positive predictions of a coming upward movement are well founded, or whether they are destined to be falsifled. Toward the end of last April there was a sudden rise of prices and an increase of the volume of transactions, reaching for the last six business days of the month an average of 380,000 shares a day. Early in May, bowever, the movement had fallen, as I said, to 116,000 shares. The the sales last Friday and Saturday having been less than half of those for the two corresponding days of the previous week. Still the case is a little different now from what it was in April, and the result may be different likewise. A flood may be coming, but then, again, it is possible that we may not be going to have much of a shower after all. In some important respects the conditions of

this market resemble those of 1885. In that year the aggregate deposits of the banks of this ary, rose to \$380,000,000 on July 3, and to \$892,000,000 on Aug. 22. The surplus reserve of the banks, which in January was between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, had increased by July 80 to \$65,000,000, and as late as December was \$25,000,000. Naturally money was easy to borrow at low rates, just as it is now, call loans ranging from 1 to 1% per cent, until November. This year the bank deposits, which for the first week of January were reported at \$371,000,000. were \$418,000,000 on July 14, and were \$415,-000.000 last Saturday. In like manner the surplus reserve, which on Jan. 8 was only \$10,000,-000, was \$27,000,000 on July 14, and last Saturday was \$26,400,400. The rate of interest on call loans has fallen from 4 per cent. in January to 15 per cent, in May, and has remained has long been a drug at less than 1 per cent. on call and 2 per cent, on time. So far, therefore, as the rate of interest is concerned, we have the same state of things now that we had in 1885, and it is not unreasonable to count upon its having the same influence, be that inluence more or less. An element of greater importance, in my

judgment, is the crops. The Indian corn crop of 1885 was 1,936,176,000 bushels, against 1,795,-528,000 in 1884, and 1,551,066,000 bushels in 1883. In 1886 it fell to 1,665,441,000 bushels, and last year was only 1,456,161,000 bushels The estimate for this year is 2,000,000,000 bushels, and when we consider that at present prices the crop will be worth over \$1,000,000,-000, it is plain that the purchasing ability of the farming population will be materially larger than it was last year. As to the wheat erop, it was only \$57,000,000 bushels in 1885. and both in 1886 and in 1887 was only 450,000,-000. It can hardly fall to be better this year than it was in 1885, and to that extent is a favorable element. The cotton crop also promises well, and the tobacco crop will be ery much larger than last year's.

Accompanying these favorable facts we have the usual favorable comments upon them, not ers, but by various prominent citizens who are interested in railroad enterprises. The air is full of rumors of coming profits from buying stocks, and unsubstantial have a substantial effect. There are other rumors of impending "deals" and "trades." also of an encouraging character. On the other hand, we have, first, the unfa-

vorable fact that the market has started off this time from a much higher level than it did in 1885. Here are the comparative quotations of the leading speculative fancies:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Delaware and Hudson Lake shore Nanhattan Hailway Missouri Pacinc Missouri Pacific
Milwaukee and St. Paul common.
New York Central
New York and New England
Northern Pacific preferred
Northwest common
Rock Island.
Reading Reading Union Pacific Western Union Telegraph Company....

It will be seen that, with the exception of Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Rock Island, and Manhattan, which have been depressed by exceptional causes, all the stocks on the above list were higher, and some of them very much higher, on July 1, 1888, than they were on July 1, 1885. This enhances the difficulty of main aining a prolonged and continuous rise, since the point at which the majority of holders will begin to think of selling will be much easier and sooner reached. Another unfavorable feature is the limited

number of people who may be counted upon just at present to engage in stock speculations There is plenty of money, to be sure, in the street awaiting investment, but it belongs to a class of men who buy to keep and not to sell again. They are on the lookout for things which are going to rise in price, but at the same time they want those which will return a secure income. With this object in view they pay no attention to the shares of companies which have already reduced their customary dividends and threaten to reduce them still further. They will not even buy bonds about which there is a question. Investment brokers tell me that while there is a demand for old and well-established securities which cannot be supplied, recent issues go off slowly and are disposed of with difficulty. The customchants who have had a good year, and whose money burns in their pockets. What the exact truth is I do not know, but my friends all say that trade has not been so profitable lately that the surplus, above the expenses of those engaged in it, constitutes a troublesome amount. Nor are business men now so idle that they must go down to Wall street to employ their capital. In this respect the recent prolonged dulness on the Stock Exchange regard as a good symptom. Not only, too, is there a lack of recruits for a

speculative campaign in stocks, but there is also a lack of leaders for them. Vanderbilt. Travers, and Woerishoffer are dead. Ja-Gould is sick. Ives is a fugitive. Clews does not operate on his own account, and the other magnates of the street are either bears or doubters. H. D. Armour or the Rockefellers might go in, but their hands are full of other might go in, but their hands are full of other matters. In order to attract the public the market must not only go up, but keep going up long enough to inspire confidence. A rise one day and a fall the next is discouraging. The average spectator always waits, before he takes hold, until there has been an advance of ten points or so without any signs of a reaction, and such an advance can only be secured by the morning of Aug 13, 1980. T. W. Lillie Treasurer.

efforts of men of large means and abundant

ourage in employing them. All things considered, therefore, I do not look for a substantial revival of activity in stocks. Still, as there is nothing so certain as the unforeseen. I watch and wait, and I recommend to the readers of THE SUN to do the same, MATTHEW MARSHALL

Business Motices.

Rennedy's 88.97 Shoe, amonth insides

BOURNIQUE -Louis Alphonse Bournique, in his 29th year Funeral takes place from his father's residence, 272 Spring st. to-day at 10 Å. M. HRANDRYTH.—At Riverview, Sing Sing, on the Hud-son, July 24, 1898. Emms Alethea, widow of Charles Brandrett and daughter of the late Blasius and Marga-ret utileert Moore. Funeral on Tuesday, July 24, at 3:30 o'ciock, M., at Trinity Church, Sing Sing. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot. on the arrival of the to close that the pear, Michael J., DEONAN —On July 20, in his list year, Michael J., beloved husband of Kate Degnay. beloved husband of Kate Dernan.
Funeral to day at 9:30 A. M., from the Church of the
Holy innocenta, 37th st., near Broadway.
YARKELL -Un July 20, after a short lilness, Margaret Funeral from her late residence, 868 Sd av., to-day t 19:39 A. M. HPSB A. M. GASTLIN.—On Friday, July 20, Elizabeth Gastlin, nother of George W. Gastlin, in the 22d year of ner age. Funeral from her late residence 57 Chairms st., fo-day at 10 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers a presented.

at 10 w'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that the presented.

of Likel (AN —On Saturday, July 21, Eliza, beloved wife of John Gilligan of Finshing L. Funeral will take place from 10 West 123d st., New York. York.

HERPERS.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday,
July 21, Ferdinand J. Herpers, Sr.
Funeral from his late residence, 478 Washington st.,
to-day at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Friday, July 20, at Bar Harbor, Me.
Frances, Colles, wife of John Taylor Johnston and Prances Colles, wife of John Taylor Johnston and daughter of the late James Colles of this city. MILLS.—At the residence of the brother-in law, Edmond T. Smith, Nissequague, L. L. on Saturday, July 1, Josephine, daughter of the late William Wickham and Eliza A. Mills. Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral to-day at 20 clock, from St. James's Episcopal Church, Smithiown, L. L. MOURE.—On July 21, Bridget Moore of Dromagh. Smithtown, L. L. Modelle, and Moore of Dromagh, MotoRE,—On July 21, Bridget Moore of Dromagh, Queen's county, Ireland.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the tuners from her late residence. Sail West 19th st., at 10A M Tuesday, July 24, Services will be held at Albert Charles and Cha gels' Guardian Church, West 22d st.; thence to Calvary Cemelery.

MUELLER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jul 21; Col. John Mueller, in his 42t; year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to atten 1 his fameral from his site residence. Freeman st., between Bowery and Ferry sts. dializations. Football, on Tuesday, July 24, at 2 colock P. M.

MULLENS—On July 20, Charles Mullens, aged 84, native of Mallow county Cork, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 188 Henry St., to-day at 139 P. M.

MCRON.—On Saturday, July 21, Robert McCron, aged

the funeral from his late residence, 138 Henry 81, 10-day at 1359 P. M.

McCRON.—On Saturday, July 21, Robert McCron, aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 47 6th av., to-day at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

Platti.—July 21, at his late residence, 148 West 16th 81, Patrizio Platti, native of Porto Corese, Lake Lugano, Halv, aged 04 years.

EOCK W1010.—Entered into rest, after a long illness, July 21, Lucretia Rockwood, in her 5760 year.

Relatives and friends are invited to sixteed the funeral services at her late residence, 307 Schermerhorn 81, Brooklyn, this evening at 7.9 o chock.

SAVAUL.—On July 21, 1988; Hannah A., daughter of Bridget and the late Maurice Savage.

Funeral from the residence Savage.

Funeral from the residence Savage.

Funeral from the residence of the fine residence.

441 West 57th st., Charlotte H., wife of Arthur Shook.

Funeral from St. Chrysostonia Church, 86th 81, corner 7th av., 10 day at 10 A. M. interment at Red Hook, N. V.

TOSTEVIN.—Saturday morning, July 21, Rachel Tostevin, widow of Airred Tostevin.

Funeral from the false residence, 341 Dean st., Brooklyn, to day at 2 P. M.

WATTS—Miss Maria Watts.

Funeral from the Methodist Home, 02d st. and 10th av., 10 day at 10 A. M. day 110 21, Albert C. Weber, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends aiso Athlon Council, 980, American Legion of Honor, Concordia Lodge, 280, K. and L. of H., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 346 St. Av. on Thestay July 21, at 11 F. M.

WILKING.—At Goerbersdorf, Germany, July 10, Reberca A. Wilking, wife of Heroian Wilking.

Wila Y.—On Wednesday ovening, July 14, at her late residence, 746 5th av., Mary Ann, widow of Stephen Wray. ON. -On Saturday, July 21, Robert McCron, aged

ray. Funeral services to-day at 12 M.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION

OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.

23 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 17, 1888. Receipts of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. for Pirst Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stock of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO BAILWAY COMPANY deposited, in accordance with the plan of reorganization, lated Feb. 7, 1888, and on which all assessments have been paid, may now be exchanged for engraved reor

ganization certificates, passing by delivery, on applica-tion at their office, 23 Wall st., New York. Receipts pre-sented for such exchange must be properly endorsed. Receipts for Series B, 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds and for Currency 6 per cent. bonds, may also be ex-changed for engraved reorganization certificates in pur-

enanged for engraved reorganization certificates in par-suance of notice aiready given.

All of these certificates have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. HOLDERS OF 96 PER CENT, of all classes of stock nd bonds affected by the plan of reorganization, hav ng accepted its provisions, outstanding stockholders and bondholders are hereby given final notice to de posit their securities with DREXEL MORGAN & CO. before Aug. 1, 1888, and conform to the requirements of said plan, if they wish to participate in the benefits

C. H. CONTER, R. J. CROSS, A. J. THOMAS,

To Stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company who have not assented to the Plans of Reorganization.

A guarantee syndicate having been formed, stockholds ers who have not assented heretofore to the plans of reorganization, but wish to protect their stock from being endered valueless through foreclosure, must forthwith deposit their shares with the Union Trust Company, 73 Broadway, New York, pay the sum of 55 cents per share, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable receipts, which will entitle the holder, after com pletion of the reorganization, to the same number of shares of stock as now deposited by him, and new first mortgage income 4 per cent, bands in the proportion of 11.00 for each 55 cents cash now paid.

The time for depositing stock and payment of sub-oriptions expires on July 11, 1888, at 3 P. M. Payments should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly endorsed in blank, and an authorizaauthorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Co.'s office, or at Room 10, 7th floor. Mills Building. Interest at the rate of sper cent. will be allowed on aubscriptions from the date of payment.

For the Reorganization Committee.

New York, June 21, 1889.

New York, June 21, 1888

REFERRING TO A HOVE A DVERTISE MENT. THE REORGANIZATION COM. MITTER HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE TIME FOR NUB-CRIBING TO THE NEW BONDS IN EXTENDED TO JULY \$5, AT 8 P. M. RALTZER, Chairman. New York, July 10, 1888.

**WESTERN UNION** TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Five Per Cent., 50 Year. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS. Due 1938.

Interest Payable in New York. January and July. We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds.

secured by a deposit of securities with the MERCAN-TILE TRUST COMPANY of New York. Copies of the bond and deed of trust can be inspected t our offices where full information will be furnished

MOORE & SCHLEY. 26 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. IRVING A. EVANS & CO., 53 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dividends and Interest.

OFFICE OF THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NO. 2 WALL ST. NEW YORK, July 10, 1888.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share out of the net arrings of the company for the quarter ending June 8) has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on and after the 25th day of July to preferred stockholders of record on July 20 Transfer books close on July 20 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reoper July 20 at 10 o'clock A. M. EDWARD B. ALLEN, Secretary.